The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4425 號五十二百四千四第 日四初月二十年未辛治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1872. 六拜禮 號三十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 12, FORTUNE, Siam. bk., 447, Hanzen Chefoo December 30th, General.—CHINESE.

Jan. 12, HANDY, Siam. ship, 662, Hantzen, Chefoo 1st January, Beans.—CHINESE.

Jan. 12, CHEOPS, Brit. str., 983, Hunt, Chinkiang 7th January, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 12, MARIE, North Ger. bk., 450, Walter, Bangkok 5th December, 10,000 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Jan. 12, GRENADIER, Brit. bk., 542, J. F. Barlow, Bangkok 13th December, 12,000 piculs Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

Jan. 12, H.I.R.M. steam-cor. VITIAZ, 3,000, Nazimow, (Rear-Admiral Feorowsky on board,) 9 guns, Nagasaki 31st December.

Jan. 12, FIGARO, North German bark, 335, Schultz, Newcastle, N.S.W., November 11th, 220 tons Coal.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Jan. 12, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 1,802, Clark, Canton 12th January, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Jan. 12, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Hennings, Shanghai 9th January, General. —SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 12, NORNA, Brit. str., 906, Mooney, Shanghai 9th January, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 13, SPERWER, North German bk., 243, Huisman, Chefoo 3rd January, General. —CHINESE.

Jan. 13, AUGUSTA REIMERS, North Ger. sch., 202, Reimers, Tamsui 10th January, 5,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 12, OTTO, for Takao.

Jan. 12, JAPAN, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Jan. 12, CHEOPS, str., for Canton.

Jan. 12, ELSE, for Saigon.

Jan. 12, PEIHO, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 12TH JANUARY.

Else, for Saigon.
Star of the North, for Shanghai.
Dashing Wave, for San Francisco.
Peiho, for Bangkok.
Cheops, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Cheops*, str., from Chinkiang,—
5 Chinese.
Per *Marie*, from Bangkok,—
2 Chinese.
Per *Figaro*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.,—
20 Chinese.
Per *Grenadier*, from Bangkok,—
2 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Shanghai,—
4 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., from Shanghai,—
1 European and 24 Chinese.
Per *Fortune*, from Bangkok,—
5 Chinese.
Per *Sperwer*, from Chefoo,—
3 Chinese.
Per *Augusta Reimers*, from Tamsui,—
4 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. str. *Japan*, for Yokohama and San Francisco,—

For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens, Miss Jurgens, Messrs. J. M. Gregor and W. Legge, and 1 Chinese in steerage.

For San Francisco.—Lieut. Merry, U.S.N., Miss Thompson, Messrs. John J. Kane, H. N. Chauncey, W. S. Peele, N. Tejerina, and 328 Chinese in steerage.

For New York.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eldridge and child, Miss Barnes, Mr. C. P. Eldridge, Miss Bell, Capt. H. Devens.

Reports.

The British steamer *Norna* reports left Shanghai on 9th January, experienced very thick cloudy weather with moderate monsoon throughout the passage.

The North German steamer *China* reports left Shanghai on 9th January, experienced light N.E. monsoon, rain, and thick weather throughout the passage.

The British bark *Grenadier* reports left Bangkok on 13th December, had strong N.E. wind down the Gulf of Siam to Pulo Obi; from thence to Dec. 23rd had a succession of gales from N. to N.E. with heavy sea and much rain, afterwards moderate monsoon till sighting Coast of Luzon; from thence to this port, had fresh N.E. gales with high sea; took pilot on the 10th, and arrived on 12th January, at noon, passage 30 days.

The Siam bark *Handy* reports left Chefoo on January 1st, experienced variable wind and fine weather till off Shanghai; from thence moderate monsoon and misty weather till arrival.

The British steamer *Cheops* reports left Chinkiang on 7th January, passed Woosung on 8th January at 4 p.m., had moderate fresh monsoon throughout, with overcast weather; passed the British bark *Island City*, bound into Shanghai, from Sydney on the 8th.

The Siam bark *Fortune* reports left Chefoo on 30th December, experienced fine weather with light variable winds to Shanghai, then steady monsoon to arrival on 12th January.

The North Ger. bark *Marie* reports left Bangkok 5th December, strong N.E. and N. winds down the Gulf, after which E.N.E. and N.E. wind to Palawan, blowing strong and raining. From thence the same winds and weather, sometimes squally up the China Sea to Manila Coast, after which fine weather N.E. and E.N.E. moderate at times, and others squally, attended with much rain; took pilot on the 11th, noon, and arrived January 12th at 2 p.m.

The N. Ger. bark *Figaro* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 11th November, experienced variable winds and calms to the Equator, which was crossed in 164.15 E., on the 16th December, after which Easterly winds, moderate and fine to the China Sea, thick and rainy at times; experienced from thence strong Easterly and E.N.E. winds with very thick weather to the China Coast, and till arrival. Passed the British bark *Ethiopia* on the 30th December, in 12.23 lat. N., and 142.56 long. E., from London bound to Shanghai, 114 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CLARET,
$5 a case.
Apply to
1m 75] VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Sole Agents.*

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
at $3½ to 6 per case.
Apply to
1m 76] VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co., *Sole Agents.*

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Monke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. E. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

THE
MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED,)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

Directors.
SETH A. APCAR, 74, Lancaster Gate (Director of the National Bank of India), Firm, APCAR & Co., Calcutta.
ALEXANDER FAIRLIE CUNINGHAM (Director of the Credit Foncier of England, and of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway,)
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank), Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT & Co., Australia and New Zealand.
WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of WILLIAM DUNN & Co., London, and of Port Elizabeth and Natal.
P. LUTSCHER, late PASTER BROTHERS, Austin Friars (Director of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company.)
GEORGE MACNAIR, 44, Hamilton Terrace.
WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's, late of the Firm of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Batavia.
JOHN THOMPSON RENNIE, 123, Fenchurch street, and Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.)
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., Alexandria.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2016 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Lightkeepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.

A. M. BISBEE, *Divisional Inspector.*
Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2006

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervals d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 miles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprés de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire et possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.

Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871.
A. M. BISBEE,
3m 2007] *Inspecteur Divisionaire.*

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.
A BASKET CARRIAGE and Brown PONY, with Electro-plated Harness.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 2158 Hongkong, 16th December, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand. The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31*st December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
2087 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Four Hundred and Fifty ($450) per Share, declared at the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE on or after 30th Inst. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
1m 2234 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a Dividend to Policy holders for the fiscal cary ending September 30th, 1871, of 15 per cent. on the net premium, payable at this Office, on and after January 1st, 1872.

Policy holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1m 2226 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current Rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and to a return as heretofore of 30% of the annual Nett Profits of the Company made pro rata on all Nett Premia contributed, a further Bonus out of the said Profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors only, as at the time of contributing business on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders, in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

CHAMPAGNE.

DE LOSSY & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, in one dozen Cases, quarts and pints. For Sale by
E. J. SAGE.
1m 40 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

JUST LANDED.
A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS, at moderate prices.
AYRES & Co.
9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

FOR SALE.
A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and
HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

CALIFORNIA SEEDS.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale a fine and full assortment of Seeds of
CALIFORNIA TREES AND PLANTS.
Also, a general assortment of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS,
DUTCH AND JAPAN BULBS;
FLOWERING PLANTS,
SHRUBS, FRUIT-TREES, &c.
E. E. MOORE,
At the OLD STAND,
425, Washington St., San Francisco, California.
2m 2097] ☞ New Catalogues ready. [Dec. 6

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 15th instant, at noon,
At the Godowns of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Queen's Road,—
Ex "Sea Belle,"
(For account of concerned),
30 Bales T-CLOTH.
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY, *Auctioneer.*
94 Hongkong, 13th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Commission appointed under the hand and seal of His Excellency Governor SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c., to inquire into the condition of the Police Force of this Colony, having commenced its sittings, all Persons who have any evidence to offer on any of the matters enumerated in His Excellency's Memorandum No. 683, or who have any suggestions to offer for the greater efficiency of the Police Force, are requested to send their Names, with *a list* of the points on which they would wish to be examined, to the Secretary of the Commission, at the Supreme Court House.
ALFRED LISTER, *Secretary.*
Supreme Court House, 1st January, 1872.

SUMMARY OF POINTS ON WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY SUGGESTS INQUIRY.

A. Crime during past six years.
B. Increase or decrease, cause of: How far due to individual exertion.
C. Reports and suggestions of Messrs. DEANE and RICE, especially of the latter.
D. Divided Authority.
E. Fusion of all classes of the Police.
F. Present organisation: Suggestions for reform.
G. Sikhs, East Indians, and Negroes.
H. District Watchmen.
I. Police Fire Brigade. [1m 73

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MR. A. CONIL will assume the charge of the Principal Agency of the Messageries Maritimes at Hongkong, from and after the 28th day of December, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BERTRAND.
tf 2240 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS.

WITH these Wells a permanent water supply may be obtained in almost any situation, in one hour's time, and at a very small cost. One of these Wells may be seen at work at the office of the undersigned, from whom all information on the subject may be obtained.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872. tf 21

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Cable between Singapore, Saigon, and Hongkong).

THE following notification is from the Official Journal of Saigon, in reference to two buoys recently placed by the French Government to mark the shore ends of the above cable landed at Cape St. James.
J. W. FULLER, *Manager.*
Singapore, 6th December, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES landed at Cape St. James are now marked by two large buoys painted red with black stripes on the upper portion; they are moored on a North and South line. The South buoy is placed at 8 cables length to the West of the extreme point of the Cape in about 6 fathoms water. The North buoy is on a line formed by the two points which mark the entrance to Cocoa Nut Bay, and is situated at about 5 cables length from the bight of the Bay in about 3 fathoms water.

Vessels must not anchor on or within this line neither to the East of the Buoys, nor use the latter for mooring.
Le Commandant de la Marine,
(Signed) CH. BAEHME.
1m 2195 Saigon, 11th November, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 539 April 6

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00,

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the Assured the
Security of a collective
Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000. *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 "
Annual Income " " 320,000 "

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned, having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
General Agents in China.
6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
24d 2210 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
24d 2211 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing certain Special Resolutions altering Clauses Nos. 132 and 133 of the Articles of Association; so as to return 2/3rds of the profits to Contributing Shareholders or to Contributors generally, and apply the remaining third by way of dividend amongst shareholders, such changes to take effect from November 1st, 1871.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
22d 72 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Society, will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Second day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing special resolutions to the effect that from the 1st day of January, 1872, the profits of the Society instead of being divisible as provided by Clause No. 142 of the Articles of Association of the Society, shall be divided amongst the Shareholders in the manner following, viz., that the said profits shall be divided into three equal parts: that one-third part shall be payable to the Shareholders generally by way of dividend in proportion to the number of Shares held by each, and that the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be distributed amongst such of the Shareholders as shall have contributed business to the Society in proportion to their contributions.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*
32d 11 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Society will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Friday, 2nd February, 1872.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*
43d 12 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.
By order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above-named Company, is payable on the Fifteenth day of January, 1872, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where Receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of (12) per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1872.
N. B. DENNYS, *Acting Secretary.*
24d 2213 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of
BOKER'S BITTERS
in China—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.
tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan will publish on the 11th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a Descriptive List of all the Lighthouses, Lightships, Buoys, and Beacons, established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearing of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase; as changes may have taken place, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceeding year.

Copies of the List for the forthcoming year can now be obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. Kirby & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. Adams & Co., at Nagasaki and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama, Price 1 dollar 25 cents.
KOBU DAIJO KEN TODAI NO KAMI.
SANO TSUNE TAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, *Engineer.*
Public Works Department,
Section of Lighthouses,
Benten, Yokohama 11th Month, 4th Year of Meiji, December, 1871.
74 Yokohama, December 23rd, 1871.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.
tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a CONCERT
will be given by the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY
ON
MONDAY,
the 15th instant,
AT
THE CITY HALL,
to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Price, $2.00 each.

The proceeds of the Concert will be given to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago Fire.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Hon. Secretary.*
51 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.

FOR MANILA *(direct).*

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Captain Taylor, to arrive from Amoy about Tuesday, the 16th inst., will meet with quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 92 Hongkong, 13th January, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"SUWONADA,"
Captain Clark, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. *General Agents.*
93 Hongkong, 13th January, 1872.

"KEELUNG COAL" burns good fire for Small Engine Boilers and Household Fireplaces, at moderate prices. Persons requiring to purchase retailing quantities please apply to
WINGSHIN, HOPKEE & Co.,
No. 130, Praya West, near the Gasworks.
1w 90 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

LOST.

A SMALL, Black Dog, long haired, resembling a Skye TERRIER, and answers to the name of "Wee Wee." A reward of $5 will be given, if required.
RICHARD DEACON,
1, *College Gardens.*
1w 86 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY. LIMITED.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ..... Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 9.55, and the last messengers left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1872.

WITH reference to recent judicial arrangements in this Colony, it may not be inopportune to refer to two late cases in which the Lord CHANCELLOR's appointments to judgeships have been the subject of much criticism at home. The appointment of Sir ROBERT COLLIER, the late Attorney-General, to the position of a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has called forth a protest from the Lord Chief-Justice, Sir A. COCKBURN, on the ground that the Act of Parliament requiring such members to be elected from amongst the Judges of the land, is evaded by the elevation of the Attorney-General to a puisne judgeship in order to qualify him to be immediately appointed to the Judicial Committee. The only argument put forward on behalf of the Government is that none of the Judges would accept the position, and that therefore Lord HATHERLEY was in a dilemma from which he could only extricate himself by recourse to an expedient which no one denies was colourably evasive. This argument is disposed of by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which shows that it would have been easy to make the post worth the acceptance of the men whose judicial experience, and not their mere judgeships, is wanted in the Judicial Committee. In reading of this energetic and authoritive protest, a dweller in Hongkong may possibly be a little surprised that after all there was nothing more serious in the matter than that an eminent member of the bar was raised to an important judgeship rather more suddenly than was contemplated by the Act of Parliament. Why that is nothing. If Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN wants to protest, he had much better look away from home a little. A transaction which passed here without protest from the Chief-Justice of Hongkong would have been, if it had taken place at home, a fair subject for protest. Did Sir A. COCKBURN ever hear of a Judge being appointed to act as Attorney-General, and being licensed thereby to practise privately as a barrister at the very time that he was fulfilling his judicial duties? And yet such things can be on this remote side of the earth, if the Governor be absent: happily, on his arrival, this little breach of etiquette was repaired. The excuse of the Government of course was that there was no one else to appoint, there being only one other barrister in the Colony, and the traditions and usages of our Supreme Court rendering it absolutely necessary that every suitor be represented by counsel. If there had been *no* other barrister in the colony, it would have been far better to dispense altogether with the Attorney-General than to construct him out of a Judge. A solicitor might have conducted the prosecutions, and surely we are not so tied to form as to render the name of an Attorney-General at the foot of an information indispensable. If so, we could have borne the temporary appointment of a judge. But as matters actually stood, there was no necessity for such a measure. There was a barrister here, and if he had been appointed, so long as there was no other practising barrister a solicitor would have appeared on the other side of any case as a matter of right and of course. When Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL arrived, the difficulty had vanished, another barrister having appeared in the interim. If this had not been so, it may be questioned whether the scandal would have been so promptly removed, and therefore it is that in view of even more difficult circumstances in the future (supposing for instance that there were no counsel in the Colony, but the Judges) that it is necessary to insist on the principle that a Judge must not under any circumstances whatever become an advocate. The difficulty with respect to Judge BALL, the late Acting Attorney-General, being thus removed by his "resignation," the next surprise to which we are treated is the temporary appointment of the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. HAYLLAR, to the bench of the Summary Court. Here then the evil, it may be said, repeats itself; and so in a measure it does, though it is well to bear in mind that the appointment of an advocate to a temporary judgeship differs somewhat from that of a Judge to a temporary position at the bar. But though less in degree, the abuse is the same in character, and can only be justified by proof of urgent necessity. Now we do not think there is any such necessity. The CHIEF-JUSTICE goes home on leave, and Mr. BALL acts in his absence. Thus, it may be said, the Summary Bench is left empty. But why should this follow? Why should not Mr. BALL act in both capacities. There is more harmony, surely, between the duties of Judge of the Supreme and Summary Courts, than between those of Judge and Attorney-General. There is one reason, of course, why, if it can be avoided, the same Judge should not occupy the two benches; that is, that the appeal which lies from the inferior Court to the CHIEF-JUSTICE becomes under these circumstances a dead letter. But as matters now stand, to whom do the parties in the Summary Court appeal? To Acting Chief-Justice BALL. Can it then be worse that he should hear their cases in the first instance, and appeal be temporarily abolished, than that he should hear their appeals only? We cannot see that it would be in any way less desirable; but if it were so, can it be supposed that so trifling a preponderance of disadvantage could possibly outweigh the very serious inconvenience of Mr. HAYLLAR's appointment to the bench, however well qualified that gentleman may be for such a post did he not already hold that of Acting Attorney-General?

The other appointment of Lord HATHERLEY's which has been canvassed in the English papers is that of Mr. H. Cox to a County Court judgeship in Wales, the sole objection to it being that the new judge does not understand Welsh. It appears that it has been usual to appoint native barristers to the Welsh County Court benches, and the present change is deprecated by a Welsh M.P., Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN, and not very favourably viewed by some of the journals. The only bearing this question has upon local affairs is to show how extremely desirable it would be, if it were possible, that our judges should be able to speak Chinese. But however desirable, it is one of those good things that we are not likely to realise until we take possession of a province of China, and train our own China-born barristers. One thing, however, may be noted, as illustrated by both the cases we have been considering, and that is, that judicial appointments at home are most carefully scrutinised, and that not the least flaw in any one of them escapes notice, and, if need be, protest. This is one of the elements which go together to make the English Bench what it is, and it is therefore one which should never be dispensed with. In a Colony situated as this one is, the public need be doubly watchful of such appointments, because the difficulties that beset the Government in making them render it easy to plausibly excuse the most objectionable features of them. These difficulties, be it remembered, are of the Government's own making. If the distinction between the castes of barrister and solicitor, which is locally obstructive and unnecessary, had not been prepetuated in our Statute-book, no difficulties could arise. They do not arise in H.B.M. Supreme Court in China and Japan, partly because that distinction is wisely abolished. If, therefore, there are difficulties, we should, rather than submit to objectionable appointments, force the Government, so far as we can, into those difficulties, with the view of getting them done away.

It will have been noticed that the Choral Society is to give a Concert on Monday in aid of the Chicago Relief Funds. Apart from the laudable object with which it is given, it is safe to predict a delightful musical treat in the Society's first Concert this season, partly from the music which has been selected for performance, and partly from the acknowledged skill and indefatigable energy of the recently elected Conductor as regards the choruses, and the well-known musical powers of the soloists, as regards those parts which are not Choral. Sterndale Bennett's "May-Queen" is to form the basis of the first part of the programme, and the second part will be devoted to solos, duets and part-songs. Altogether the prospects of the Concert are excellent, and for every reason there ought to be a crowded room on Monday evening.

We hear with great pleasure that H.E. the Governor has instructed the Acting Attorney-General to draw up an ordinance with a view to suppressing the intolerable nuisances of street cries, stone chipping, and wheel-barrow squeaking, which nearly drive the community mad during the summer months. The measure will be one of the most popular ever passed, and the Colony will be lastingly in debted to Sir Richard MacDonnell and to the Hon. Mr. Hayllar, if an effective measure be introduced. No doubt there will at first be some little difficulty in enforcing a provision of the kind; but it may be worth while noticing that a measure of the same kind has been quite successful in Shanghai, where the natives are under their own authorities, who, however, at once issued the necessary notifications to put down the calling out of coolies, and more recently the wheel-barrow nuisance, which was as bad there as it has been here. In regard to the well-barrows, the matter was settled upon an easy basis, the rule being enforced that those used in the settlement should have iron axles. Possibly in the same way some noiseless barrows might be found here. As to the hawking and the stone breaking, no quarter ought to be given to these terrible nuisances, in the part of the town inhabited by Europeans.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

January 12th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

Mr. A. McDonald, of the West Point Slip, summoned a painter on a charge of stealing the balance of a pot of paint, entrusted to him to paint a boat. The evidence showed that after finishing the job, instead of landing with the remaining material, he went down to the P. & O. Godown with it. This not being considered sufficient grounds for a conviction, the defendant was discharged.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

The case of Murra Mooto, private of H. M. Native Regiment, charged with cutting and wounding a China boy, came on yesterday, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the sessions of the Supreme Court.

SHOWKEWAH EXTORTION CASE.

This case came on again yesterday, and Mr. Sharp appeared on behalf of the prosecution. He stated that he considered a summary conviction would meet the demands of justice.

No further defence being brought forward, the first defendant was sent to three months' hard labour, and at the expiration to find security; one householder in $50, to keep the peace for 12 months. Second and third defendants to find security each one householder in $25, to keep the peace for three months.

ROBBERY OF CARGO.

Cha-a-poo, a street coolie, employed by a junk master to discharge rice, was sent to prison for three months with hard labour, for making off with one of the bags.

LEPROUS MENDICANTS.

Nine of the above unfortunate beings were brought up, and ordered to be deported to Canton.

FORGED LOTTERY TICKET.

Ho-a-shee, a lottery ticket agent, residing in the Queen's Road West, charged one Leong-a-chau with presenting a forged ticket for Tls. 50 at his office. The case was remanded to the 13th inst. Complainant to find security in one householder for $50, and defendant admitted to bail in one householder for the same amount.

A variety of street gambling cases were disposed of in suitable sentences of imprisonment with hard labour and solitary confinement.

The Government Dust Bin contractor appeared again on one of the usual charges. This time he had neglected to remove the rubbish from Wanshi Wharf and Jardine's Bazaar, for which dereliction he was fined $10.

Some further cases of nuisance, &c., completed the day's proceedings.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

The "Sea-Gull" ats. the "Niger."

The impugnants' proctors, Messrs. Sharp and Toller, applied for the porrection of the bill of costs. This interesting ceremony was conducted in silence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHANCERY.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

Remedios v. Reynolds.

This was a bill filed by the defendant in the case of Reynolds v. Remedios, for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from proceeding with the Common Law action.

The Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, appeared for Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Drummond, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Breeton, appeared for Mr. Remedios, and all the defendants to the Bill except Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Drummond stated that the plaintiff, Remedios, entered the service of the defendant, Reynolds, in June, 1861, and continued acting as clerk until Oct., 1863, when Mr. Reynolds left for the Philippines, leaving the plaintiff in sole charge of his business in Hongkong. He also gave him a letter dated 26th October, 1863, and a power of attorney.

His Lordship asked why this case had come into Equity.

Mr. Drummond said the bill had been filed by Mr. Pauncefote, on the ground that he had no complete answer at law to Mr. Reynolds's action, which was brought to recover $8,000 odd for overcharged salary in the accounts rendered.

His Lordship said this was a very unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the matter, as the question was one of money becoming due from time to time, and was surely a question for a jury. However, Mr. Drummond would proceed.

Mr. Drummond went on to say that the plaintiff had charged different sums at different rates as salary during his time of service. On the 30th June, 1864, he charged salary from the 1st October, 1863, to date, 9 months at $1,500 per annum, $1,125; on the 31st December, six months' salary at the same rate, $750; on the 30th June, 1865, six months' salary at the same rate, $750; on the 31st December, 1865, there was an entry of salary from June, 1861 to September, 1863, $3,500. In April, 1867, he charged salary for the remainder of the time at the rate of $350 per month, and an allowance of $100 a month for the six months preceding the 30th June, 1865. The authority on which he made these charges was the next point to consider. The letter given him by Mr. Reynolds on that gentleman's departure for the Philippines authorised him to charge $1,500 a year to commence. From that date to the 30th June, 1864, he charged at that rate.

Here his Lordship asked for information as to the state of the Common Law case.

The Attorney-General said issue had been joined, and a special jury empanelled, but the day before that fixed for hearing an interim injunction was obtained on petition, which petition had since lapsed in some way or other. Then there was a petition for permission to register the deed of assignment, but this was also abandoned. The Chief-Justice then suggested that he (the Attorney-General) should file a bill, but he did not do so because he considered his simply a common law demand. Then the Chief-Justice suggested that Mr. Remedios should file a bill, and this had been done, the answer put in, and an agreement arrived at that the whole matter should be decided on this bill and answer.

His Lordship would have thought it much better to have let the case go on to verdict and then come into Equity.

The Attorney-General said he had urged that, but there they were, and he could only say he should not offer any objection on the ground that it was not a proper case for Equity.

His Lordship could not help saying that he felt his own deficiency, because it was a question of how much money Mr. Remedios ought to have received, and therefore a jury ought to have heard it.

Mr. Drummond said his opinion coincided with his Lordship's on that point. However, the authority he had mentioned carried the salary down to the 30th June, 1865. From that date no salary was charged for 22 months. The plaintiff would prove that he had Mr. Reynolds's verbal authority to charge the $3,500 for the two earlier years, and as to the two items charged in April 1867 ($600 and $7,700), they were entered under the following circumstances. Mr. Reynolds's Hongkong firm was in difficulties at the time, and a writ of Foreign Attachment by Messrs. Sassoon was served upon the plaintiff, who consulted Mr. Caldwell, who took the opinion of Mr. Pollard as to what should be done. He was thus advised to make up the accounts and charge his own salary at whatever was a proper rate. Not having previously charged his salary for a long time, he then entered it for 22 months at $350 a month, together with an allowance of $100 a month for the six months before the 30th June, 1865, on account of the extra work which devolved upon him. All this was done at that time, that the accounts might be placed in a proper position to be investigated. The evidence would show that the business of the firm largely increased after the plaintiff entered upon the management, and as the salary of the book-keeper was $150, it would be absurd that the plaintiff, who was in charge, should receive less.

The Attorney-General said the book-keeper received $1,400 per annum.

Mr. Drummond said the sums were so nearly alike that the plaintiff was justified in charging $100 a month more, and he subsequently charged $350 a month.

His Honor asked whether he had any communication with Mr. Reynolds with regard to the increase of salary.

Mr. Drummond said he had forwarded the accounts regularly, and they had not been objected to. Mr. Reynolds in fact made out an account (to show his position to his creditors) in which he returned the plaintiff as his creditor for $3 and odd cents. Now even if this money which Mr. Reynolds claimed in the action were due to him, it was a question whether it did not pass to Messrs. Sassoon & Co. under the Foreign Attachment. Then there was an indenture of assignment made by Mr. Reynolds.

The Attorney-General said this was the right time to object to this deed being received in evidence. He objected on the ground that it was not registered.

Mr. Drummond argued that it did not require to be registered as not conveying the whole property to the whole body of creditors. He proceeded to call the following evidence:—

J. A. dos Remedios stated that he entered Mr. Reynolds's employment in June 1861, no agreement being made as to salary. He had had three years' previous experience as clerk in mercantile houses, receiving in the first employ $15 a month. Was the only clerk in Mr. Reynolds's office. The name of the firm at that time was T. J. Reynolds. Acted as clerk till February 1863, when Mr. Reynolds left witness here in charge of the business, with authority to sign the firm per pro. (advertisement put in.) Mr. Reynolds was absent till October 1863, when on his return he asked witness if he would continue in his service. Witness said he would, but nothing was said about salary. Mr. Reynolds left again in the same month for the Philippines, giving witness two letters and a power of attorney. (Put in.) The business had then largely increased from what it was when he entered the firm. After Mr. Reynolds left, witness engaged an assistant by virtue of his power of attorney. About the end of 1864 Mr. Reynolds came over here and told witness to get a book-keeper, which he did. There was also a young clerk engaged.

Mr. James Hart, assistant in Messrs. Turner & Co.'s, stated that he had occasionally been manager of the firm during the absence of Mr. Ryrie. Should think the salary of the manager of a respectable house would be $300 to $350 a month, and he would then find himself in everything. If he did not find himself he would get perhaps $100 less.

Cross-examined:—I am speaking of European managers. I don't know of any other Portuguese getting large salaries like that.

Re-examined: I don't know of any other Portuguese in the Colony who are managers.

Mr. F. Rozario, formerly manager of Stevenson & Co. for two years, after which he had an interest in the house. His salary came to very nearly $500 a month, which was the usual salary in such cases. Had known shipping clerks get very nearly as much.

His Lordship expressed some surprise at the fact of managing clerks getting $2,400 a year.

Cross-examined:—When I managed Stevenson & Co.'s business I had been in business 11 or 12 years.

Mr. Remedios's examination was then proceeded with. With regard to the forwarding the accounts to Mr. Reynolds he said they were sent sometimes once a month, sometimes at longer intervals. Some difficulty arose with regard to some letters received by the witness from Mr. Reynolds, which Mr. Remedios believed to have been taken possession of by Mr. Reynolds. This the latter negatived.

In cross-examination the witness said he never knew a Portuguese to get $125 a month. He kept no Ledger from 1863 to 1864. Mr. Rozario was engaged as book-keeper in the latter year, but not because witness could not keep accounts. Mr. Rozario had to enter back the accounts kept by witness, because they were wrong. From 1863 to 1867 there was a loss of $700 on the whole business.

The witness was shortly re-examined, and the case was then adjourned. It will not be proceeded with to-day, there being two small cases to be disposed of in the available time.

THE HONG-KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report to be presented at the Ordinary half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Office of the General Agents at Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

The Board of Directors have now the pleasure of submitting to you their report upon the affairs of the Company for the half-year ending December 31st, 1871.

The accounts laid before you herewith, show that after paying all commissions, running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, a heavy amount for repairs and all other outgoings to the 31st December, and including $6,658.04 brought forward from the last statement, there remains a profit of $84,948.2. The Directors recommend that this amount should be distributed as follows, viz.: to the Depreciation and Reserve Fund $30,000; to a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid up Capital, $48,000; and to their own remuneration $2,500; leaving $4,448.12 to be carried forward to a new account.

The amount expended for repairs has been laid out chiefly upon the *Kiukiang* and upon new boilers for the *White Cloud*. The former has been put in complete order, the whole of her topsides having been renewed and her boilers and machinery thoroughly overhauled.

The gross earnings of the boats, after deducting those of the *Spark*, show an increase as compared with the same period last year.

The new Iron Steamer, which was authorized to be built by the last General Meeting, has been contracted for in England, and is to be completed in eight months from date of contract. She will have all the modern improvements for economizing coal, &c., and will be specially adapted for a night boat and for carrying freight as well as passengers.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. J. Hart and Mr. A. N. Blakeman, both of whom retire from office at this meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

VISCOUNT DO CERCAL,
Chairman.

Hongkong, January 11th, 1872.

SHANGHAI.

Considerable anxiety continues to be felt concerning the fate of the British subjects detained up the country. The *Daily News* of the 8th states that a constable with a Chinese assistant left on the night of the 4th with the despatch from the Taouti, ordering the liberation of the captives, but time has not elapsed for intelligence of their success to reach Shanghai. They would probably be able to return by the 9th instant. The houseboat party, who, it is conjectured, have got into trouble, have not been heard of, but as no time was fixed for their return from their excursion, a wrong guess may have been made. The only data is the description of the houseboat given by the men who brought the news, and the remarks made to them by the servants on board it.

CHEFOO.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt all over Chefoo lately—one about 10 p.m. on the 26th, and the other about 7.30 p.m. on the 30th December. This is quite an unusual occurrence.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX KLANS.

(New York Herald, Nov. 4th.)

It appears from the Columbia *Union* that General Grant's military raid upon the South Carolina Ku-Klux Klans has been a great success; that two hundred Ku-Klux have voluntarily confessed their connection with the Klans, and, totally disgusted with it, have surrendered themselves to the authorities; that thirty came in on Monday afternoon and made confession in writing; that three hundred have fled to escape the hazards of arrest and punishment for their crimes; that two hundred and two are in the gaol at Yorkville, under charge of Captain Ogden, United States Army, and that the preliminary examination of these prisoners will be made as soon as the confessions of the other members of the order referred to can be recorded. It having been shown that Marion county is exempt from the Ku-Klux combinations recited in the President's proclamation, he has promptly revoked the proclamation so far as it affected that county, and given the required five days' notice to the Ku-Klux in Union county, which, it is plain to be seen, was intended originally in place of Marion. Further, it is shown by our despatches this morning that a startling Ku-Klux band has been uncovered in the mountain counties of North Carolina.

These are very interesting facts. They show that the Southern Ku-Klux Klan, or the "Order of the Invisible Empire," is not a myth, but an extensive reality; that in the western counties of South Carolina it had enrolled among its members a very large proportion of the able-bodied men of the white population, and that, in the section most notoriously disaffected by these invisible moss-troopers, General Grant's short military campaign among them has pretty thoroughly demoralised, broken up, and dispersed the mysterious organisation. Doubtless, too, the confessions made by the members of the nocturnal brotherhood will embrace their signs, passwords, disguises, constitution, and bye-laws, and an explanation of their nightly adventures and outrages upon obnoxious negroes, "scalwags," and "carpet baggers," all of whom, with scarcely an exception, turn out to be Republicans.

And here we have it broadly intimated from Washington that, while it has been discovered that these Ku-Klux Klans west and south of Virginia exist in all the Southern States, the grand object of the organisation is nothing less than the control of the next Presidential election in the States concerned, from the Carolinas to Texas, by a system of terrorism which will constrain the Negroes, for their personal safety, to vote the Democratic ticket or keep away from the polls. Hence, it is said, the extensive and numerous Ku-Klux Klans in South Carolina. The population of that State is three hundred thousand whites against four hundred thousand blacks. The blacks *en masse* are Republicans, and the whites are Democrats, with few exceptions. Of course, under the fifteenth amendment, the blacks rule the State; and if half that we hear of their mongrel Government and its outrageous corruptions is true, it is not a whit better, but in many respects worse, than the Tammany "Ring."

All other means of redress, then, against this mongrel Negro Government having failed, the whites of South Carolina have been trying against the blacks the terrorism of the Ku-Klux Klan. The order in South Carolina, however, and in the other Southern States, as it appears, has the same common object in view—of creating, among the blacks, such a general fear of the mysterious and terrible Ku-Klux as to keep the superstitious Negro from the polls, or to compel him to join the Democracy in the Presidential election. It is to this Ku-Klux terrorism, we are told, that the Democrats are indebted for their overwhelming majorities in Georgia and Louisiana in the last Presidential election.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has commenced an action for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for an attack on the purity of his works. Damages are laid at £10,000.

THE LOSS OF THE "MEGÆRA."

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS.

(Daily News.)

PORTSMOUTH, November 9.

The court-martial for the trial of Captain Thrupp and the officers of her Majesty's ship *Megæra*, which was run ashore and abandoned on the Island of St. Paul's, on the 19th June last, in consequence of her having sprung a leak which rendered her unseaworthy, was commenced this morning, on board the *Duke of Wellington* guard-ship. The fact that the court-martial is to be followed by a Royal Commission, charged with a fuller and more complete inquiry into all the circumstances antecedent to and connected with the sailing of the ship, and her ultimate loss, would seem to have deprived the proceedings before the naval tribunal of some portion of their interest, if the attendance of the public, which was not very numerous, may be taken as a criterion. The general impression is that, owing to the circumstances we have mentioned, the trial will not be a very long one; but it would be difficult to assign the probable duration of the proceedings. The Court was thus constituted:—Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, President; Captain G. Hancock, of the *Duke of Wellington*; Captain E. B. Rice, of the *Asia*; Captain H. Boys, of the *Excellent*; Captain H. Waddilove, of the *Inconstant*; Captain Ayneley of the *Monarch*; Captain Richards, of the *Jumna*; Captain Graham, of the *Immortalité*; and Captain Culme Seymour, of the *Volage*. Mr. Martin, paymaster of the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, officiated as judge-advocate; and Captain Dowell, R.N., appeared as prisoner's friend.

The proceedings, which did not attract many spectators, were opened with the usual formula of swearing the Court and reading the order for the trial of Captain Thrupp and the officers of the lost vessel. The Judge-Advocate then asked that the representatives of the press might be permitted to report the proceedings, and the President granted the permission, on condition that they should make no comments on the evidence so long as the Court existed.

Captain Thrupp then read a statement of the circumstances of the loss of the *Megæra* similar to that already published.

John Matthew Lloyd, navigating lieutenant of the *Megæra*, produced the log of the *Megæra* from Thursday, the 8th June, to Monday, the 19th. He said he could not produce the navigating chart, as it had been sent on to Australia for the use of Captain Montgomery at Sydney, according to orders received from the Admiralty when the ship was commissioned. He also produced the chart of the *Megæra's* anchorages on the Island of St. Paul.

Mr. George Brown, chief engineer of the *Megæra*, produced the engine-room register from the 1st May to the 1st September, 1871, and an extract from the same register from the 6th to the 19th June.

Captain Thrupp was then sworn.—He was asked—Is the statement just read by you a true account of the circumstances connected with the stranding and loss of the *Megæra*?—Yes. Witness added—I have no complaint to make of the conduct of the officers or crew.

The officers and crew were here asked had they anything to object to in the narrative just read by Captain Thrupp, or to the conduct of any one on board the *Megæra*?—They all answered in the negative.

Captain Thrupp stated that he had nothing to add to his narrative.

The President.—What was your opinion of the state of the ship's bottom prior to the leak being discovered?—I had no reason to suspect anything being wrong.

Had she ever touched the ground or her own anchor to your knowledge?—No.

Describe the exact position of the leak?—The leak was discovered 7 feet 4 inches from the keel on the port side abreast the mainmast; under the coal bunkers. I hand in a sketch of the girders showing the leak.

Where was the step of the mainmast relating to the cylinders, bunkers, and boilers?—The leak was exactly abreast of the mainmast, and the step of the mainmast was in the after part of the stoke-hole, before the engine-room. A small piece of coal bunker came in between the boilers and the engine-room.

What facilities had you for looking at the leak? How did you get at it?—When the leak was first discovered I had to kneel down and put my head through a hole under the mainmast. Turning my head round I looked seven feet to my left, and saw the water coming into the ship in the same manner as you see from a fire-plug in the road, making a small fountain.

Did you get nearer to the leak than that, personally?—Yes, after the bunker was cut away to get at the leak.

Was the leak immediately underneath the bunker?—Yes.

Was the floor of the bunker lined with iron?—I believe it was.

Did you get at the leak through the bunker?—No, through the girder, as shown in the sketch.

By girder I conclude you mean a frame of the ship?—Yes, equivalent to a timber in a wooden ship.

Which girder does the sketch represent? Is it the one in the afterpart of the coal bunker, between the coal bunker and the engine-room?—Yes.

Then you afterwards laid down in the engine-room and looked through into the space under the bunker where the leak was?—Yes.

How near?—Quite close. You could put your hand in.

Did you put your hand in?—Yes.

What did you feel as regards space, iron, and force of water? How large did the aperture of the leak appear?—There was room for about three or four fingers. The paper produced shows the actual size of the leak. It was about 2 inches long by 1½ inch in width.

How did the iron feel?—The edges of the iron were quite sharp.

What was the force of the water?—By the engine-room register the leak was more than two inches long. The jets were such that I could not keep my hand there.

Did you put your fingers through?—No.

Did the jet of water rush against the floor above the bunker?—Yes; violently, and in jerks. I did not notice whether the jerks took place as the ship rolled. The day on which I felt the hole I do not recollect.

Was it before reaching St. Paul's or after?—Both.

Was there any visible difference between your first putting your hand to it and your last putting your hand to it?—I do not recollect. Referring to the engine-room register, I find that on the day the ship was beached there were 133 tons 6 cwt. of coal on board. The average consumption of coal on board at full speed was about 40 tons per day. The least amount of coal with which we could keep the engines going so as to use the bilge injection was about 24 tons a day to prevent overrunning the screw, if there were sufficient sail to go eight or nine knots an hour.

What was the greatest height of water in the stokehole of the ship previous to running her ashore?—I think that on the day we discovered the leak the water was the deepest. It was about four or five inches above the stokehole plates. That was on the 8th of June. Steam was not up on the day when the leak was first reported. It was reported between twelve and one on the morning of the 9th June. We were then under sail, the ship was going at nine knots, and the wind was west and by south. At that time, according to the chart of the *Megæra's* track laid down by the staff-commander, we were in latitude 39 S. and longitude 49.11 E. We were about midway between the Cape and St. Paul's, the wind being fair for the latter and dead foul for the former. Between the date of the leak being reported, on the morning of the 9th, and the 18th, when the exact position was discovered, continual search was being made for the locality of the leak. No other apparent leak was suggested until the real one was discovered. We heard the water rushing in for some time before we found the leak.

Was there subsequently found any other place through which the water leaked?—As far as we could see round the leak the places were honeycombed and very thin, but not quite leaks.

By "honeycombed" what is the court to understand?—Pitted, like puddles in a road. There was a space of 12 or 14 inches between the girders shown on the plan. The height from the skin of the ship to the floor of the bunker above the leak was about a foot. When my fingers were on the leak I was examining it threw a hole out in the girder. As far as I can remember, the edges of the girders were quite sharp and thin. I do not know that the skin of the ship was affected by what I have described, except being weakened, having no support in one part for 6 feet. I do not know whether the girders immediately beneath the step of the mast were eaten away like that I have described. I anchored at the Cape on the 12th May, and left on the 28th.

During your stay there were any complaints of a serious nature reported to you?—No.

Did the hull of the ship undergo any repairs there?—No, except as regards some small defects, which were nothing to speak of.

Did you consider the ship perfectly safe and fit to continue her voyage on leaving the Cape?—I had no reason to believe she was likely to leak.

Had you any other doubt about her strength and sea-worthiness?—No; I think not.

When you decided to run for the island of St. Paul, what was your intention in doing so?—To examine the ship and stop the leak.

Had you at that time any idea that it might become necessary to land your crew there?—I did not think it would be necessary. I gave the order to shape the course for St. Paul's on the 14th June. We were then within only two days' run of St. Paul's.

After the ship had reached St. Paul's, and the diver had discovered the leak outside, when did you decide that it would be inexpedient, with the lives of so many men in your charge, to continue the voyage?—Not until Sunday morning, the 18th of June. At that time I had received the reports of the engineers and the other officers referred to, and my own personal observations had confirmed the truth of those reports. I received the first report on the 17th, and further reports on the 18th, and it was not until the 18th that I came to the conclusion that we could not proceed on our voyage. The original letters sent to the Admiralty are substantially the same as the narrative I have read to day.

The sketch produced shows the state of one of the frames under the mainmast. How many of these frames were examined, and how many found defective?—Probably a good many were examined but five were found defective, namely, the one in the sketch, and two before it and two abaft it. The *Megæra* stowed about 286 tons of coal. She took in 275 tons at the Cape. When the leak was reported to me, it was stated that the water had been 17 inches deep, but was then reduced to 15 inches. The water was not five inches over the stokehole plates, as I have stated, but that depth over the ribs.

Were four steam-pumps competent to keep down the leak after the steam was up?—Sometimes they were, but from being frequently choked with pieces of iron the water gained, and we had to use hand-pumps and donkey-pumps, and have recourse to bailing. The donkey-pump was also choked. The ends of the pumps were frequently examined with reference to the roses intended to keep the pumps clear, and the chief engineer will explain the state they were found to be in.

Can you inform the court how often these pumps were reported to be choked?—I am not certain how often they were choked, but it was more than eight times in two days. The iron which choked the pumps was brought to me by the chief engineer.

Was there a quantity of this stuff you have described, and if so, how much? Was there a bucket full?—Sometimes three or four pieces of iron were taken out. I produce a piece. (It was about the size of a crown piece.)

If your pumps could have been kept clear, and you had sufficient coal to have steamed and pumped the whole way to the nearest port in Australia, would you have gone on or have steamed for St. Paul's?—She was not safe, I think, for one day, even had there been sufficient coal, and had pumps been available.

Why do you think so?—Because there were so many places round the leak, some of them so large and so thin that they were likely to give way any minute and sink the ship.

Do you say that of your own opinion or on the report of the opinion of the engineers?—On both. The thin places I have spoken of were between the two girders, but they were not all the weak places in the ship. They were all the weak places I saw. The diver saw the others. He is here. The engineer saw the same that I did. The others were outside the ship. I have often asked the chief engineer whether the ship was all right in going the rounds, and he said, "Quite sound, as far as I know." When I left the Cape I intended to use my coal in calm or light winds, when wanted.

Was the *Megæra* built with water-tight compartments, and if so, how many?—Yes, from the fore part of the ship to the stokehole, and from the stokehole to the afterpart of the engine-room—three in all.

(The report of the diver, which has already been published, as to the state of the plates where the leak was, was here read.)

Do you consider the diver efficient?—I believe he was considered a very good one. The quantity of water made by the leak was ascertained by a sounding-rod through a pipe. The leak gradually increased from the time of its discovery. At first the engine-room pump kept it under; afterwards, with steam in one boiler, using the donkey-pump, it could not be kept under. We then resorted to bailing as well, filling the ash-buckets and hoisting them up. We afterwards found it necessary to use the bilge pumps by working the engines, and had to turn out the middle watch as well as the watch to keep the leak under while we were waiting for light to get the screw down, as the men could not be spared from the pumps for those few minutes. The greatest number of inches of water in the ship reported to me was 17 inches. It was not necessary to use the bilge injection as far as I remember. The direction of the wind while we were off St. Paul's was first about west, and afterwards north and north-west when we lost our third anchor. Our stern was then close to the rocks. There was not much sea on the 18th, when we were anchored in 14 fathoms. The diver at first objected, but was afterwards persuaded to go down. I attribute the loss of the anchors and cables to the thinness of the sand covering the rocks, and the frequently heavy squalls. The strain upon the anchors would have been lessened by a longer scope of cable, if the wind had kept steady; but from the frequent changes and squalls from the land it would have been foolish to have trusted the ship to a longer scope of cable, when she might have sailed on the rocks. Supposing her anchors and cables had held on, I do not consider it possible to have repaired the vessel so as to have continued the voyage. The most accessible port was King George's Sound, in Australia. With two boilers, in a calm we could attain 5½ or 6 knots, burning 10 cwts. an hour; but with a strong wind, and using steam to keep a leak under, we should burn 24 tons per day, for fear of overrunning the screw with less. My statement that I considered the ship was safe and fit for her voyage on leaving the Cape was not from my own observation, but from the fact that she was commissioned, and, I supposed, seaworthy. She had not leaked, her hull had shown no sign of weakness, she had no collision, and had not touched the shore. The after Downton pumps on the main deck and in the cockpit were used, but not the foremost Downton pumps, because they sucked at 14 inches, and we did not wish to have so much water in the ship as to prevent the engineer cutting a hole through the girders to get at the leak. With 10 inches they had great difficulty in working, owing to the rolling of the ship, the water frequently covering the girders on which they were at work. The two after pumps were at first sufficient to keep down the water, but not afterwards, when the leakage increased. When the engine-room pumps were at work we were able to rest the other pumps occasionally, but when they were choked we had to work every pump as hard as we could, and then could only just hold our own. The engine-room donkey-pump would work by steam without the screw being worked. I thought the risk too great to work the engines without the screw when the engineers asked me to work the bilge pumps without the screw, as the water

the glowing so immensely predominates over Nature the flowing. Kept by their commune and conflict with the sea in a permanent state of Pantheistic susceptibility and recipiency, the Greeks, as if afraid of losing the Pantheistic treasures that came to them from the East, hid them in the Orphic and other mysteries. For if the admission to such mysteries was a moral consecration, in was perhaps in a higher degree a Pantheistic initiation.—*Freelight.*

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR R. COLLIER.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 13.)

It is no business of ours to show that Sir Robert Collier is not fitted for the work which is immediately to be entrusted to him. It is the business of the Government to show that he is so fitted for it beyond all other men that it is worth while to evade an Act of Parliament to secure his services. In that case all that can be said is that it is unfortunate the discovery of his merits was not made while the Bill was passing through Parliament. It would then have been easy to take power to appoint the Attorney-General, or Sir Robert Collier's name might have been expressly inserted in the Act. If the Government have not this conviction of his supreme qualifications for this particular post, the only conceivable explanation of the appointment is that none of the Judges would accept it. In that case the duty of the Government was to do whatever is necessary to make a seat on the Judicial Committee attractive enough to ensure their getting the men they want, and either to defer filling up the new Judgeship until after an amending Act had been passed, or have filled it up under a promise to their nominee to get such an Act passed at the first opportunity. The protest against Sir Robert Collier's appointment which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is stated to have addressed to the Prime Minister, gives the matter additional importance. If the transfer is now made without any adequate disclosure of Mr. Justice Collier's title, the Judicial Committee will be deeply discredited. The remonstrance of the highest common law authority in the kingdom against a violation of the spirit of an Act of Parliament and a colourable evasion of its provisions cannot be passed over in silence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 12TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal has assumed a better tone. Sales of Patna have been effected at $680 to $685; Benares, $682½ to $687½, on cash and credit terms; Malwa, $625 to $630, little doing.

JANUARY 13TH, MORNING.

Patna, $682½ to $685; Benares, $685 to $687½; Malwa, $625 to $630.

Bank Shares are a shade firmer, owing to heavy orders from Shanghai to purchase, and business has been done, old, at 59 per cent., cash, and end of March at 64; new at 57 per cent., cash, and 62 per cent. for end of March. Nothing doing in other stocks.

SAIGON MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

FROM MESSRS. BEHRE & CO., SAIGON.

(By Telegraph.)

SAIGON, 12th Jan., 1872, 2.50 p.m.

RICE.—$1.89 per picul, with downward tendency; supplies increasing.

FREIGHTS.—45 cents, firm.

TONNAGE.—Scarce.

EXCHANGE.—3¾.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—59 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—57 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 205 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$160 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$360 per share, premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share, premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share, premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—41 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 182 per share.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$45 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—5 per cent. nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$18 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 to 9 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ...4/4½ to 4/4¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand,..... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK—

Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½ to 219½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½ to 219½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....72½
Bank, 15 days sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SALES ON JANUARY 12TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $2.44, by Hopbing to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $12.25, by Hopbing to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 2nd quality, 265 bags, at $5.80, by Wing-cheong-shun to Shanghai merchant.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 180 bags, at $6.50, by Wing-cheong-shun to travelling merchant.

Isinglass, 30 cases, at $27.00, by Wing-cheong-shun to travelling merchant.

Black Pepper, 150 bales, at $12.30, by Wing-cheong-shun to travelling merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 7-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.22, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 8,000 piculs, at $2.35, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Rhinoceros Horns, 1 piece, at $2,350.00, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $12.80, by Shun-chun-shing to travelling merchant.

Rangoon Rice, 700 picals, at $2.41, by Shun-chun-shing to Hongkong merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th January, 1872.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24...	per picul	$112.00 a $116.00
,, ,, 28 a 32...	,,	122.00 a 126.50
,, ,, 38 a 42...	,,	125.00 a 132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ...	per piece	$2.20 a 2.22
,, 8 a 8½ lbs ...	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs ...	,,	2.35 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed..	,,	2.30 a 2.35
,, 64 a 66 ,, ..	,,	2.50 a 2.75
,, 68 a 72 ,, ..	,,	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.65 a 2.70
WHITE BROCADES,.....	,,	2.30 a 2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	,,	2.70 a 3.60
,, 40 ,, ...	,,	2.90 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	,,	2.30 a 2.35
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	3.07 a 4.00
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,.....	,,	3.90 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	,,	4.05 a 4.10
DYED DAMASK Do.	,,	5.75 a 6.00
CHINTZ,.....	,,	1.30 a 1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	per doz.	$0.75 a $0.82
,, Brown,.....	,,	0.70 a 0.67
,, Red,.....	,,	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
,, Gentian, 22 ,, ...	,,	0.28 a 0.29
VELVETEENS, Black,.....	,,	0.17 a 0.18

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,.....	per yard	1.20 a 1.75
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,.....	per piece	7.80 a 7.90
,, ,, Assorted,.....	,,	7.20 a 7.50
,, *HH* Scarlet,.....	,,	8.10 a 8.20
,, ,, Assorted,.....	,,	7.50 a 7.80
CAMLETS, SSS.....	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, SS.....	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, S.....	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, *BBB*.....	,,	23.50 a 24.00
LASTINGS,.....	,,	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6.....	per picul	2.90 a 2.95
,, Hoop,.....	,,	3.25 a 3.30
,, Bar,.....	,,	2.70 a 2.75
,, Small Round Rod,.....	,,	2.40 a 3.45
,, Wire,.....	,,	5.75 a 5.20
LEAD,.....	,,	6.10 a 6.20
STEEL, English,.....	per lb.	3.60 a 3.70
,, Swedish,.....	,,	4.25 a 4.40
TIN, Malacca,.....	per picul	32.00 a 32.50
TIN PLATES,.....	per box	0.50 a 0.75
SHEATHING METAL,.....	per picul	19.75 a 20.00
QUICKSILVER,.....	,,	92.00 a 93.00
SPELTER,.....	,,	5.00 a 5.25

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai,.....	per picul	17.50 a 18.00
,, Ningpo,.....	,,	18.50 a 19.00
,, Tientsin,.....	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, Shantung,.....	,,	16.00 a 17.50
,, Bengal,.....	,,	13.00 a 16.50
ALUM,.....	,,	1.25 a 1.50
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white,.....	,,	5.50 a 5.00
,, Black,.....	,,	9.50 a 9.55
RICE, Bengal, Cargo, No. 1.....	per picul	2.05 a 2.20
,, ,, 2.....	,,	2.30 a 2.35
,, Siam, white,.....	,,	2.40 a 2.55
,, ,, mill cleaned,.....	,,	2.25 a 2.30
,, Manila,.....	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Java,.....	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Singapore,.....	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, Saigon,.....	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Arracan,.....	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon,.....	,,	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,.....	,,	0.80 a 0.90
COALS, AMOY,.....	per ton.	
,, English steam,.....	,,	13.00 a 13.50
,, American Anthracite,.....	,,	12.50 a 13.00
,, Sydney,.....	,,	12.50 a 13.00
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	2.75 a 2.90
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.,		
HATTANS, Straits,.....	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.20
,, Banjar,.....	,,	4.25 a 4.50
PEPPER, White,.....	,,	23.00 a 23.50
,, Black,.....	,,	12.25 a 13.00
BETEL NUTS,.....	,,	2.25 a 2.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,.....	,,	3.50 a 3.50
,, South Seas,.....	,,	20.50 a 21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,.....	,,	1.60 a 2.00
,, Siam,.....	,,	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.....		1.55 a 1.60
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.....		7.75 a 7.90
WHEAT, Tientsin,.....	per bel.	2.10 a 2.25
,, California,.....	,,	2.45 a 2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.50 a 7.15
,, ,, Dk. Brown,.....	,,	3.00 a 3.20
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown,.....	,,	3.40 a 3.50
,, Manila, Dry White,.....	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, ,, Dk. Brown,.....	,,	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed,.....	,,	15.00 a 15.50
PEAS, White,.....	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Green,.....	,,	2.50 a 2.75
,, Black,.....	,,	2.00 a 2.75
,, Yellow,.....	,,	2.24 a 2.40
MUSHROOMS, Japan,.....	,,	27.50 a 30.00
SEAWEED, Green,.....	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, Cut,.....	,,	3.75 a 4.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,.....	,,	8.50 a 14.00
,, ,, small,.....	,,	4.25 a 4.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,.....	,,	8.50 a 8.00
BEES WAX, Japan,.....	,,	55.00 a 57.00
,, Hankow,.....	,,	78.00 a 77.00

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. CEAUSS in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1871, by mutual consent.

Hongkong and China, the 1st January, 1872.

1m 4] BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

THE business hitherto carried on at this port under the firm of DIRCKS & Co. will from this date be conducted under the Style or Firm of

DIRCKS & KRÜGER.

All outstanding accounts of the old Firm will be liquidated by Mr. HINR. ANDR. DIRCKS, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

DIRCKS & Co.

1m 5 Swatow, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES in our firm has ceased. Mr. FREDK. DELANO HITCH, and Mr. HENRY DE COURCEY FORBES are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

1m 16 China, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HENRY GREEN and of Mr. JOSIAS BUBE PEARSON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1871.

RUSSELL & STURGIS.

14d 64 Manila, 1st January, 1872.

FROM this date our firm will be carried on under the Style of

J. GROTH & Co.

Ningpo, January 1st, 1872.

1w 53] GROTH & TRUELSEN.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.

tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS MENKE in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1870.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong and China,
December 16th, 1871. [3m 2164

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by Mutual consent.

FRANCIS HUTCHINGS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.

3m 2125 Swatow, 7th December, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING BROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

tf. 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.

CHY LOONG.

Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.

6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Cham Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lan Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BRERETON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the Yow Wo Tong. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the Yow Wo Tong are the sole possessors of the property.

YOW WO TONG.

2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 18th inst.
Do. Do.	Enterprise (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Ellen Munroe	G. W. Norcross	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	About middle of January.
Do.	Puritan	Doane	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Camilla	Humprey	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PANG & CALCUTTA	China (str.)	Clydner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Coana		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sunshine (str.)	Taylor	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Aden (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Teviot (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Saxonia (str)	Clark	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Odessa (str.)	Burkitt	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for the Autumn and Winter Season.

Black GLACES and GROS GRAINS.
Self Colored and Fancy SILKS.
A large Stock of Fancy and Broche POPLINS.
Black and Colored Silk VELVETS.
Black and Brown VELVETEENS.
Fancy DRESSES, in Reps, Serges, Silk and Wool.
MIXTURES, WINSEYS, and Printed ALPACCAS.
Wool PLAIDS, Clan Patterns.
French MERINOS and LAMAS, all Colors.
Black and Colored Dress TRIMMINGS, in Cotton, Mohair, Silk, and Satin.
Silk and Satin BUTTONS.
HABERDASHERY,
Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.

Black and White Blond LACES.
Plain and Figured TULLES.
Real LACES, of all descriptions.
LINEN SETS.
LACE SETS and SLEEVES.
RIBBONS.
Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY.
Irish LINENS and LONG CLOTHS.
PRINTS and BRILLIANTS.

KID GLOVES, in Black, White and Colors; Our usual make. A fresh supply monthly during the Season.
Cloth, Woollen and Silk GLOVES.
Fancy Woollen HOSIERY, MITTS, CUFFS, Wool BOOTS, HOODS, Alexandra JACKETS and CAPES.

Self Colored Lama SHAWLS.
Wool Square and Long SHAWLS, Clan Patterns.
Cloth, Silk and Velvet JACKETS.

Ladies' and Children's made-up UNDERCLOTHING, SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Straw and Felt HATS Trimmed HATS and Millinery BONNETS.

White and Colored FLANNELS.

DRESS MAKING.

For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

AND AT CORNER OF
NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN,
REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Slotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
,, SHERRY ,, 3 ,,
,, PORT ,, 2 ,,
,, CLARET ,, 1 ,,

BIRLEY & Co.

A MONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz. Case		$13
PALE SHERRY,	,, 1	,,	$8
Superior MEDOC, ...	,, 1	,,	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ...	,, 1	,,	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ...	,, 1	,,	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	,,	$15
BRANDY, $5 to $12, ...	,, 1	,,	

REYNOLDS & Co.

tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Desert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.

SANDER & Co.

tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

22 CASES CHAMPAGNE, L. Avezer & Fils.
20 Cases do.
60 ,, CLARET, St. Emilion.
40 ,, COGNAC.
15 ,, ABSINTHE.
5 ,, MARESCHINO.

HESSE & Co.

1m 2207. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.

tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET,

With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE Ground-floor of our Premises facing Queen's Road. Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 2204 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

TO LET,

possession on the 1st January, 1872.

THAT large and commodious Family Residence, "LOTUS," situated in Caine Road, West, with Gardens and Stabling attached. Gasand Water laid throughout.

Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA,
East Point.

tf 2132 Hongkong, 11th December, 1871.

TO LET,

From the 1st of January, 1872.

BELMONT HOUSE, at present occupied by CHARLES H. MORGAN, Esq. Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.

tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai.* Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1700 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
A. D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(By appointment),
TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSE. HOLD,
AND,
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

tf 1933] [Nov. 9

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.

LO KEE SENG.

6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

榮興記
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

福興宋呂發记

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.

For particulars, apply to

KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.

6m 1464 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"CHINA,"

Captain Gardner, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

8d 71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship

"NESTOR,"

will be dispatched on or about 18th inst.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

10d 78 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 88 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"ACANTHA,"

will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
Agents.

tf 91 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1872. [tf 46

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"ADEN,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1872. [tf 47

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Steamer

"ODESSA,"

Burkitt, Master, shortly expected from Whampoa, will load as above, and have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2252 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"TEVIOT,"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 2180 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer

"ENTERPRISE,"

will load at Whampoa, Macao and here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 68 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 British Brig

"CEARA,"

will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 89 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Gavito, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

tf 62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"ELLEN MUNROE,"

G. W. Norcross, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and be despatched about middle of January.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2184 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-barque

"CAMILLA,"

Humprey, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2232 Hongkong, 28th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"PURITAN,"

Doane, Master, will load at Whampoa and this, and have immediate despatch as above, and has room for a limited amount of cargo.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2183 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

OF MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

and on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shik Backoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

[A181 1022 June 17

Business Announcements.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, & BEDDING.

An Illustrated Furniture Catalogue

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded, gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application. All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, addressed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75, and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description

Extracts.

Arab Hospitality.

The Arabs inhabiting the mountains of Moab, although they do cultivate the soil to a slight extent, are essentially a pastoral people; every other consideration is therefore sacrificed to the safety and welfare of their flocks and herds, and the spots selected for their encampments are nearly always the most elevated portions of the plateau, the vicinity of which affords good and extensive pasturage. These are necessarily remote from the streams and water-springs, the small amount of water required for the use of the camp being brought by the women either upon donkeys' backs or their own. Sour or fresh milk is always plentiful, and placed at the disposal of the visitor, but often on asking for a drink of water I have found that such a thing has not been seen for days in the encampment. The reception of Sisera by Jael the wife of Heber the Kenite as narrated in Judge iv. 18, 19, might serve as a general description of our own visits to the tents of the Moabite Arabs. On arriving at an encampment, the traveller enters from behind, and makes for the sheikh's tent, not dismounting until he reaches the door. This is, in most cases, a necessary precaution, as he is surrounded, the moment he passes the line of tents, by a snarling pack of curs, whose sole object in life appears to be driving back stray cattle and biting strangers' legs. The chief then dives behind the mysterious curtain which screens the various wives of his bosom from the public gaze, and, returning with all his available carpets and extra clothing, extemporises for you a comfortable divan. *Leben* is then brought and coffee ceremoniously prepared, one of sheikh's relations roasting the berries and pounding them in a wooden or metal mortar; the latter process is always performed by rule, a stated number of blows being given to a monotonous tune very pleasing to Arab ears. If you intend to stay the night, and are a person of consequence, a kid (always a male one, as the females are much too precious to be eaten) is slaughtered, and cooked in the women's apartment, from which proceed also sounds of grinding corn and other preparations for the banquet. All the male members of the encampment, with probably a few friends from some neighbouring tents, now drop in and sit in or around the *shtyg*, waiting patiently for hours in the hope of ultimately coming in for a bone or a handful of greasy sop. When dinner is served, which is not often until past sunset; and the scraps that remain have been considerately handed over the curtain for the delectation of the ladies, pipes are lighted, and the company talk, laugh, and quarrel alternately, until one by one they drop off to sleep. The unusual excitement of a good dinner occasionally lures the ladies out of their retirement, and, if anyone be polite enough for offer them a pipe of tobacco, they "will join the gentlemen," though of course with a becoming sense of the condescension shown them. The Moabite ladies are incessantly cleaning out their pipes with long pieces of wire, and, not being entirely free from the female quality of vanity, they lick up the oil and nicotine thus extracted, "because," as they say, "it so brightens the eyes." The men are a dirty, lazy set, and spend their whole time in sleeping and gossiping; they wear their hair in small plaits over the forehead, which gives them a peculiar sinister and unpleasant expression. The children, especially the boys, are well cared for. At meal time they are allowed to partake freely of every dish, and the result is that, their food being plentifully administered and chiefly farinaceous, they develop an unnatural rotundity of abdomen that to the inexperienced stranger is positively alarming. They are for the most part entirely without clothing, except the very young ones, who wear little *abbas* of goat's hair, on the back of which a red cross is generally sewn as a protection against the evil eye. On leaving the encampment, the visitor is expected to make a present to the sheikh of a good round sum of money; should he exhibit a tendency to commit a breach of etiquette in this respect, one of the household will take him aside and remind him. The Sheikh, however, protests violently against receiving anything, and, declaring that he cannot think of receiving money from a guest, insists on restoring it. On one or two occasions we took our entertainers at their word, and received back the money; but the good man always rode after us before we had got far, and expressed not only his willingness to accept the gift, but his decided disapprobation of the smallness of the amount.—*The Desert of the Exodus. By E. H. Palmer, M.A.*

Bullying in Public Schools.

All those who have ever been at a public school will bear witness that, if they had their school lives to live over again, they would not choose to go to a school where fagging is prohibited; for full well they know that in such an establishment the youngest and weakest boys boys would be the fags (although not in name) of the elder, without the chance of any one of their many fag-masters ever standing up for them or taking their part; for each of the elder boys would consider that one of the others might do it, and it would end by no one doing it at all. Fagging, in the true sense of the word, is a good institution, for the following reasons:—It is an ordeal through which all who receive a thorough public school education must pass in both its states of fag and fag-master; and not a few learn, from the experience it teaches, consideration for those who in after-life serve them, or in other words become their fags. It imposes certain duties on small boys, which may be anything but agreeable to perform, and it at the same time raises for them acknowledged protectors, who stand between them and those bullies common to every public school, that would not scruple to inflict pain and blows on those too weak to resist them themselves, if they did not know that there was a stronger one they must face if they indulged their brutal instinct. Through fagging, the boy learns one of the sweetest joys of the possession of power, by having implanted in his heart the generous desire of protecting the weak; and the seed thus sown often bears the most glorious fruit in after-life, by making him politically, scientifically, physically, or in other ways, espouse the cause of his fellow-creatures, by using in their behalf the power of which he is possessed. But there are always two sides to every question, the good and the bad, and fagging is no exception to this rule. In a certain light, fagging looks anything but a good institution; on the contrary, it seems the excuse for every species of cruelty and tyranny. This is the case when it degenerates into bullying, and is fagging in name only. In a public school there is not so much fear of this occurring as at a private one, for in this case, as in many others, numbers are a safe-guard. For instance, there are at a public school generally a dozen or fifteen boys about the same age, and if one of them is known to bully his fag, there is sure to be a rising against him. For boys, as a rule, have the love of fair play developed in them to a greater extent than one sometimes even finds in their elders, and their whole nature revolts against bullying. If it did not, why should not the bully be the most popular boy in the school? Instead of which, everyone knows that such a character is always feared and hated, and has the whole school anxiously watching for an opportunity of paying him back for some of his cowardly acts. But still there is bullying, and a great deal of it too, in our public schools. Many an unfortunate youngster has his first two or three years of school-life made so miserable as to be almost beyond endurance, by the cruelty he has to bear from some cowardly elders. Acts of the most wanton cruelty, arising from the instinct of bullying, have come under the writer's notice, one of which will illustrate the system here referred to. At one school there was a boy so excessively small for his age that he was nicknamed "Tiny." This boy was suspected of being cruelly bullied by one or two, whose inclinations that way were pretty well-known; but although he was often found with tears in his eyes at the quiet end of the playground, he would never confess to have been bullied, but always evaded the question by saying he had a very bad headache. Now in front of the head-master's house there was a cellar which was used for holding the great quantities of apples gathered yearly from his orchard. By kneeling and looking through the iron bars, which served as a window, these apples could be seen lying in most tempting heaps. There was a story current in the school of a small boy having once been let down by a cord, after squeezing himself through the bars with the greatest difficulty, and that after he had handed up some of the apples in a basket let down for that purpose by his schoolfellows, he had gorged himself to such an extent, that upon being drawn up again he could not get through the bars, and consequently the whole affair was discovered, and the chief actors severely punished. By many this story was believed to have been fabricated by the master's wife, and little credit was attached to it, in consequence of the seeming impossibility of any boy ever getting through the bars. The season had been more prolific than usual, the orchard had yielded an abundant crop, and the head master had not forgotton that boys have appetites; so when his apples were being gathered, he gave them permission to clear for their own special benefit four large trees at the end of the orchard of the rosy-cheeked burden. But all this was passed; the ground was covered with snow, and the boy's hearts and thoughts were turning homewards, and picturing to themselves all the joys of Christmas, which was now fast approaching. The first suspicion that was whispered of anything being on foot was aroused by the frequent conversations which took place between two of the big boys (one of whom was Tiny's fag-master), and which were carried on with so much outward mystery as to attract, if not to court, attention. One of these two were seen in a very excited state in a basket shop, bargaining for a coil of rope and a small basket. Two days later, when the bell was rung for evening prayers, Tiny's seat was empty. After prayers, the master asked if any of the boys knew where their missing schoolmate was. No one replied, although several pair of eyes were directed to the two boys before mentioned. One of them, noticing this, turned round, and asked if they thought that he knew where Tiny was. "Well," replied a boy, "as Tiny is your fag, I thought you might possibly." "Then I don't," answered the other. After much anxiety and searching, Tiny was found the next morning in the cellar containing the apples. He was taken immediately before the head master shivering and trembling in every limb, from fright at being detected, it was thought at the time. "How did you get into the cellar?" asked the head-master. Tiny gave no answer. "Do you hear me?" he demanded, getting into a rage at what he considered was setting him at defiance. "Yes, sir," replied Tiny. "Well, then, answer me." "You went there, I suppose, to steal my apples, you greedy boy. Did I not give you enough when they were being gathered? and if you had asked me, you should have had as many more as you could eat. Did you not go there for this reason?" "If you please, sir, I went to get some apples." "I know that," replied the master "Now tell me, how did you get into the cellar?" No reply. "Then take a good flogging for your obstinacy. If you had answered my question respectfully, I should only have inflicted a slight punishment on you, for I was a boy myself once, and had a *penchant* for stolen fruit; but you, sir, set my authority at defiance, and that I cannot allow." Poor Tiny got his thrashing, and on joining the other boys received a box on his ears from one of the two bullies, and was told, at the same time, that, "if he had split on them, they would have half killed him." The other boy did not say a word, feeling heartily ashamed of his cowardly conduct. Soon after this Tiny went home with a severe cold, and on the school re-assembly after the holidays there was no Tiny; for the cold caught in the cellar that night had settled on his lungs, and he had died a martyr to the bullying of his fag-master. Upon the news of his death reaching the school, the story oozed out of how he had been let down into the cellar by the two boys, and how the cowardly fellows, on finding they could not pull him up again, had left him there, and they had stood by and allowed the brave little man to be punished, because he persisted in shielding them from detection. Many a time does the master, who is now an old man, think of poor Tiny; and he bitterly repents having valued his own dignity so much as to have inflicted a severe thrashing on a boy who was too proud to shield himself even at the expense of a bullying fag-master and his friend.—*Fagging at School," in Tinsley Magazine.*

A Canadian Gold Field.

We read in the *St. Paul (Minnesota) Press*:—Mr. Lindsay D. Simms, of Fort Garry, who has just reached St. Paul, from Manitoba, brings information that intense excitement prevailed at Winnepeg over recent gold discoveries at Lake Shabondawan. Many specimens of gold-dust, nuggets, and gold-bearing quartz had been brought to Fort Garry, and hundreds at once repaired to the scene of the discoveries. The Government of the Dominion of Canada is engaged in establishing a road through the country between Fort William, on Thunder Bay, and the settlements on the Red River Valley, but all work on this thoroughfare has been entirely suspended, the workmen, to the number of several hundreds, having dropped their shovels, picks, and axes, and emigrated in a body to the gold-fields, where they were each washing out with their hands 4 dols. a day and upward. The early explorers of a route through the British possessions discovered gold and silver in this vicinity, and later investigations have shown that vast deposits of minerals are to be found along both shores of the great lake. Lake Shabondawan lies about 40 miles due west from Fort William, and at least 400 miles from Fort Garry. This lake is only about ten miles in length, and but two or three in width, and forms one of many small bodies of water in that section. It is bounded on the south and west by a mountainous and broken country, through which flow several small and rapid streams. Lake Shabondawan is but a short distance from Silver Islet, in Lake Superior, said to be the richest silver mine in the world, and not over 150 miles distant from the copper mines of Ontonagon. There are, therefore, reasonable grounds for believing that these discoveries may prove to be as valuable as they are reported, and that the extensive prospecting of experienced gold hunters which is sure to follow, may yet develop mineral resources north of Lake Superior as vast as those which have attracted hundreds of thousands of people to the western slopes of America and the islands of the Pacific.

A revolting crime was perpetrated in the town of Bremen, Illinois, recently. A woman named Frederica Geist was scalded to death by her husband and brother-in-law, the wretches, it is presumed, compelling her to swallow boiling water. One of them confessed that he had dashed hot coffee in her face. Both men have been arrested.

It is stated that Her Majesty has exhibited her sympathy with the movement for a new Chicago library by sending to Mr. T. Hughes, for transmission to Chicago, a copy of what are known as "the Queen's Books." Her Majesty has added to the personal interest of the gift by inserting her autograph in the volumes. Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan have presented a complete copy of Lord Macaulay's works; and Mr. W. J. Evelyn a rare edition of his ancestor's well known memoirs.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	¼ of the annual rate do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	½ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 898 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days		¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month		½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...		¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...		⅞ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.		¾ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.		¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.		1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days		¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month		½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.		¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....		⅞ do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	⅜ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days		¼ per cent:
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „	¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of		1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Business Announcements.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

ly 135] Agents.—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [Jan 2

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen (Wholesale and Retail) India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, (Corner of Cheapside), London. Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Boots
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading. [261 2|23 Dec. 9

THE best Investment of the day for a Small Outlay, and where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a LEMONADE, GINGER BEER AND SODA WATER MACHINE, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The Book of 44 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper.—S. BARNETT, Engineer, 23, Forston Street, Hoxton, London, England. [131 2205 Dec 23

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT & BUTLER,
EXPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FITTINGS.
Photographs upon Application.
Everything appertaining to this Trade.
Orders must be sent through an English house, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.
BIRMINGHAM—New John Street West.
1y 2206] LONDON—Commercial Street, Shoreditch. [D.28

OAKEY AND SON'S EMERY AND BLACK LEAD MILLS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [1987 1y NIS

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
26] 3281 Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. [F. 25

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES, FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.
JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN.
Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had from the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay. [123 1871 Nov. 4

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 135 Jan 21

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Built of Wood, Iron or Steel.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £145.
30 feet long...seats for 15 persons...complete from £195.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £245.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £360.
50 feet long...seats for 50 persons...complete from £650.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

Machinery supplied for boats built abroad.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London
Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [261 358 Feb. 25

NOTICE.

MORSON'S
EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

DIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine.

CONSUMPTION—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oil, so essential to the constitution.

CHLORODYNE—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to the public.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

Sole Manufacturers,
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London
a26w 1023] Works—Hornsey and Homerton. [June 1

A NEW HAT for Civilians has been introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates. The New Hat has the advantage of the Air Chamber Principle, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight. J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the Indian Regulation Cork Helmets without India-rubber.

Manufactory—24, Gt. Charlotte St., Blackfriars, S.E.; Sample Rooms—98, Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.
a261 1119] [July 1

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.
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